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**M**ORILLA CIGARS, duty paid, £5 per 1000, or by the case in bond. Apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & CO., 282, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

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**A**TIS, seed and feed, a fresh supply; and Cape Barley.

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**J**UST landed, at Parridge's Store, GALVANIZED and CORRUGATED IRON, all lengths, from 5 to 40 feet. Tiles, Ridgecaps, Gutter, Tanks for preserving water, &c., &c., &c. Call on JAMES WATKINS, Esq., at his office. Corner of George and Bathurst streets, Sydney.

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**500 BARRELS CEMENT**, various brands, all guaranteed. **R. WYNN**, 23, New Pitt-st.

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**400,000** **FIRST CLASS** Flooring, Oregon, and clear Baltic. **ROLFE**, Circular Quay.

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**CEDAR**, pine, hardwood, doors, architraves, &c., T. and G. flooring. **J. J. EARL**, Bathurst-street.

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**ONKEY ENGINE**, Force and Lift Pump, on sale, at **W. PRITCHARD'S**, King-street.

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**FOR SALE**, a Double-seated hooded **BUGGY**, Horse-

**T** and Harries, W. T. ANGUS'S Carriage Factory and Show Room, 153, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

**O**CCURAT and HARNES for SALE, cheap. W. T. ANGUS, 153, Castlereagh-street.

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**T**O BE DISPOSED OF, PUBLIC-HOUSE, well situated; lease, license, good-will, gas and bar fittings. Apply to Mr. L. Samuel, No. 345, Pitt-street. Large yard, with 20 stables.

**F**OR SALE, COUNTRY STORE BUSINESS, doing about £2000 a year, with or without stock, particulars apply to A. H. and B. RAMPSON, Denison Street.

**T**O DRAPEES AND OTHERS.—To BE DISPOSED OF, THE GOOD-WILL AND FIXTURES of a large DRAPEERY ESTABLISHMENT, High-street, West. Middle-aged, successful business. The particulars apply to be ALCOCK, BROTHERS, 10, Pall-mall, or to FREDERICK ALCOCK, 7, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to FREDERICK ALCOCK, West Matfield.



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It is notorious that up to 7 o'clock in the afternoon he was in the city, and was favour of the Austrians. What he meant by their carrying off the Emperor's baggage, and the fifty thousand men on their right to leave the Emperor in the hands of the Crown Prince of Prussia, who, he said, had arrived one hour later might have arrived too late. Why they were at Custozza—and it was there that 200,000, but 110,000 who were fighting the Italians—was Italy that decided the course of the events in Germany, and that the regret Kaizer's policy inconsistent course on the part of Austria should not have been adopted to prevent such a calamity as the unity of Germany following close upon the heels of the Italian war.

Here M. Thiers gave a sketch of the resources which the North Germanic Confederation placed at Prussia's command, and noting the tendency of the Southern States to join the North, pointed out that practically the cabinet of Berlin was in a position to control 1,000,000 of Germans on the French frontier. He so referred to the Eastern question, and, disclaiming any intention to hurt the feelings of Russia, he pointed out the danger of the Austro-Slavian empire, by its wants of Russia, and argued that Prussia should be directed to prevent such a contingency. He denounced the idea of creating a Christian empire at Constantinople as a chimerical scheme, worthy only of the efforts of the principle of nationalities, and then succeeded in—

“Common sense, therefore, indicates that we should support the Turks there—not that we like them (laughter), but because they are there. But it is said they are not barbarians. No barbarians. No, but they are not more so than those who seek to replace them. A statesman of the most lofty intellect delivered the other day on this subject a speech full of sound practical advice. He said there should be a permanent, a powerful, more congenial rule than our own at Constantinople, a power more commands us to accommodate ourselves to circumstances, and consequently to maintain the Turks at Constantinople. I should be glad to see the treaty of alliance between France and Prussia and Russia. I know not; but I know that there is something more grave than a treaty of alliance—something more than an interest—and it is that which constitutes the terrible danger of the East. There was no treaty of alliance between Italy and Prussia early in the month of April last;

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and also declare that we will tolerate nothing further: No, a thousand times no. Peace officers, as proved by the late Emperor, are not what Prussia maintains towards us. She avoids wounding our national susceptibilities: she finds that she cannot leave France out of her calculations. The fight is for France, and in case of defeat, will prove to be that she will not be ignored (great applause). The policy of peace is, therefore, *carry the day*. A disarmament would tempting; but if, in the present state of Europe, France were not powerful the world would be turned upside down. Prussia has not the power to do so. We have never had, nor have now, but one object in view—the interest of our country and that of my own constitution, and I am now fast approaching the close of my career. I have respected the dynasty which I have served, but I have never loved it. I love, my country (*tesa bene, tesu bene*). Yes! I will examine with sincerity, as a good French citizen, the project for the reorganisation of the army, and I shall be the first to support it. I shall be the first to project it causes the country I shall give my life to it. France, then, must be strong; one must become the hope of nations. You have no longer European interests to deal with, and you have not at present any enemies to do battle with. France, if she is not yet reconstituted, can think only for herself—in fact, she has not had sufficient time to render her confidence and gratitude towards France. I beg to suggest, if you see an ally in Italy: She is a country of searching and of great intelligence. I am very happy and contented, but you have not succeeded. Italy is placed between two difficulties. It appears to be insurmountable. The first is, to establish a firm and cordial sympathy between Naples, Florence, Turin, and Rome. When France it was intended to illustrate the policy which reproduces on the consent of the people; the other is to produce a budget showing one milliard 100 millions of francs in culture and the receipt of receipts every time that these difficulties become more apparent, Italy seeks for new adventures.

was under those circumstances that she sacked Naples, then the States of the Church, and Italy. It is not the least of her faults that she will attack next. The Roman question is at present suspended, but not solved. So that Italy is not safe for you who are anxious for the peace of the world. And as to Spain,—but you know it already,—we have the Pyrenees between us and Spain. England,—you are aware of it, too,—she is disgusted with European events, and that disgust becomes with a system. She was allied to us for a moment by confederacy of arms; she joined us, too, in our Polio reformation. But she has no other sympathies. She was ready to join us in our aspirations relative to Denmark, and we were not of her opinion in the matter. Her systematic disgust has diminished that day, and she said to herself, 'My dear friends, I shall not do this.' Yet she has a great deal of malice at what recently took place in Germany, and she was scarcely generous. She has not, therefore, slightest reason to interest herself in passing events, when she sees the East in danger she is remiss.

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ideas. At a moment when fresh burdens are about to be thrown upon the country it is only fair to give the people a chance to express their opinion as to what share in the management of the country they wish to take. It is equally fair to give them the advantage of reascuiting French patriotism, so that the patriotic flame is extinct, but it requires the revived by the invigorating breath of a new world (his applause). A work to counteract the world even recommended even opposition to try and save popularly, although it is the natural lot of most oppositions; but a government should disregard it. Government is not a party, it is a creature, it is a body, it is a thing, it is a verdict of that judge no amount of cause can possibly replace. As for me, if I summed that policy, it is because I think it is a good one.

I do not inquire whether the question of the



iron exported coal from Great Britain has increased from 4,000,000 tons to 10,000,000 tons in about ten years, and there appears to have been an increase of 100 per cent. in the quantity of iron shipped to France. The quantity exported in 1836 was 916,965 tons; in 1840 it rose to 2,331,108 tons; in 1856 to 2,879,770 tons; and it is now double that amount. The demand for iron in France is increasing rapidly, and steam navigation, though it has been greatly stimulated by the spread of manufacturing industry and the new illuminating power of gas, The French have been our best customers, and though the iron industry is still in its infancy, the enormous demand for the supply of fuel, there is still an immense demand for British coal in France for household and other purposes. Gas and steam are more likely to extend than to preclude the use of iron, and the demand for iron is to a steady and progressive enlargement of the export trade. Foreign and colonial coals will, however, as mineral mining becomes more developed, compete with British, though not to such an extent as to seriously injure the iron industry of this country. The great drawback to the progress of ocean steam navigation to distant seas has been, and is now, the high price of fuel, and if this can be remedied, the carrying trade will be mainly conducted by vessels with auxiliary steam power. Coal in this country can be had at a comparatively low price, but it is at a high rate per ton abroad for foreign vessels. The principal foreign coals which have been found in several British colonies and also in foreign States, but it is not everywhere worked to advantage. From the Consular Reports addressed to the Secretary of State, Mr. Gladstone has issued the following, just issued, we gather for example, that in Spain coal is produced in no less than forty-nine provinces, but is chiefly used for making coke an artificial fuel. In quality, it is not so good as that of Scotland, but, for iron transport, so that export is entirely out of the question. It is reduced to dust and made into cakes for the iron-foundries. The price of raising it, and the means of conveyance, render the supply very precarious, and the Government are desirous of procuring a measure to keep up high differential duties to encourage and protect the home coaleries. The total quantity raised in 1860, according to the latest returns published by the Spanish Government, was 1,075,000 tons, but it is not the same year into that kingdom were 2,112,200 tons, of which 27,479 tons came from England. These figures differ from the returns of exports at British steam-hoists, but all cargoes do not reach their destination. The quantity of coal in the British Iron Works, distant sixty miles from the mines of Pennsylvania, from 55s. to 57s. per ton is paid for native produce, in consequence of the inferior quality of the latter, and the badness of the roads. Spain is rich in iron ore, but this industry (says Don Luis Pastor, a high authority) languishes, and is crushed, and the enormous export, by fiscal obstacles, is hindered, with her immense natural resource, is almost dependent on England. Such being the case (writes Mr. Saville West, the British Secretary of Legation at Madrid), it seems clear that the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of coal is simply to enhance the price of an article essentially necessary for the development of the industry of the country; while in this protective capacity they have been increased and production, as manifested from the present depressed state of the iron and coal trade. The Spanish Commissioners appointed to consider the customs duties in general recommend a reduction of 20 per cent., which they allege would not injure the coal trade, but would be a great benefit, as any further reduction would be instantly followed by ruin, and that it is absolutely required to class coke in a separate category, as demanding greater protection. The Commissioners also recommend that the duties on the importation of coal should be reduced, but the Commissioners by asking them upon what grounds it is sought to maintain duties upon articles of first necessity, thus restricting importation and raising the price, especially when it is proved that the national supply is not sufficient to meet the demand, and that the coal-mines of Spain will never improve until the country is inundated with foreign coal. This is the view taken, likewise, by Mr. West, who writes:— "The reduction in the price of fuel by lowering the duties on the importation of coal, would have a beneficial effect upon many branches of industry at present scarcely able to maintain themselves, and might probably have the effect also of increasing the quantity of coal imported from England and other countries." The Spanish Government have, it may here be mentioned, recently entered into a contract for establishment of a line of Transatlantic mail steamers; but if steam shipping enterprises are not likely to prosper.

The price of Welsh coal at Rio de Janeiro is about 46s. per ton, and of Newcastle 49s. 10d. The provinces unindustrialised these rates are almost prohibitory, and the coal-mines of the Rio de Janeiro, the province of Rio Grande do Sul, on the border between Brazil and the Republic of Uruguay, extend about 31° and 32° and longitude 52° and 53°. Several sorts of coal and shale have been found. Some of them are of a highly bituminous nature, and are used on board the provincial steamers with a view to saving the expense of carrying the ash of the surface coal is greater than that of Cardiff, it is pronounced to be a good steam fuel. There is a circuitous water channel to the mines; but the coal was previously imported from Newcastle, C. W. is made to the Port of Rio de Janeiro, but it is unable to load there, or steamers can coal up. Mr. Girty, engineer-in-chief to the Rio de Janeiro (Gas-mine) vessel, says that the coal of Candia (one of the mines) is of a good quality, and is of a good structure, cleavage, and general appearance, and does not much differ from Newcastle coal in its useful properties, except that it gives out double the ash, whereas Newcastle gives out only one. The coal, however, now sent down to the mines, is of a good quality, and is of a good structure, cleavage, and general appearance, and does not much differ from Newcastle coal in its useful properties, except that it gives out double the ash, whereas Newcastle gives out only one. The coal, however, now sent down to the mines, is of a good quality, and is of a good structure, cleavage, and general appearance, and does not much differ from Newcastle coal in its useful properties, except that it gives out double the ash, whereas Newcastle gives out only one.

It is gratifying to find that coal can be found in nearly every British colony. Queensland, in the north-east of Australia, British Columbia, and at Nansim, Vanuatu, and the Island coal mines are being worked. These that should be in a position to supply the shipping in the Pacific. The Colonial Affairs Office, considers that a large export of coal will be carried on from thence in a few years to Buenos Aires and the Island of the Falklands. The coal beds have been discovered in the Falklands, and the quantity and quality.

In New Zealand there are tramways, locomotives, and every convenience for the transport of coal on a large scale, and the export from the coal district is more than 1000 tons per day. In the several islands of New Zealand very excellent coal is found. The coal of the great American colonies on the Pacific, will prove of great service to the shipping in those seas.

**THE FENIAN INSURRECTION.**

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the best of their way home again. The prisoners, however, were committed for trial by the Special Commission, were loudly cheered by the mob on their removal to the gaol, and replied by waving their national flag. The prisoners were not, however, as the Government was a mark for universal execration, and the women were especially furious against him. Of course he remains under the protection of the police.

As to the prisoners who will be tried before the Special Commission, I have said that I am in favour of doing under the Whiteboy Act, which allows the infliction of flogging with a short term of imprisonment. I hope the punishment of flogging will not be inflicted. No doubt that will be reckoned as a punishment, and I think it is a punishment, which I have some hesitancy to apply to criminals so unamenable to punishment from men who may have been, and I think, must frequently have been, acted upon by some inner prompting which they regard as a divine inspiration. Those of them who possess these ideas in their heads must now see what wretched dupes they have been in the hands of designing men, and what a mockery and a snare for them was the rising phantasm of the Whiteboy. I think they have had a lesson which will last their lifetime; but, better imprisonment, or even in aggravated cases hanging, than administer the lash to the Fenian rank and file who may be convicted. I have as strong an opinion as any man that the Whiteboy is a delusion, and that these men have been guilty; but we ought also to remember to their credit the singular absence of outbreak and of plunder during the outbreak. One can understand that the Fenians should be kept in the knowledge of their own strength, and of their leaders. What, however, they were split up into small bands, and the innumerable opportunities of pillaging the houses of unpopular magistrates or of doing worse—resistance to pillage, or the doing of it, or the punishment that in some cases, as far as I have heard, was harm done to man or woman, or any violence committed, except in those forced views of arms which, from the insurgent point of view, were necessary to the cause. I think that the Fenians rebelled excessively of '98, and I think it would be good policy if the Irish Executive, while punishing rebellion with severity in other ways, were to imitate this moderation by declining to punish any of those who give ground for vindictive reprisals in case of any future rising. We know what would be said in England if insurrection were put down by the lash in Hungary, in Poland, in Italy, or the like. I think that the British Government would not deny that these cases were on all fours with that of Irish rebellion. But our kind critics abroad would assuredly allow no force to this denial, and the memory of the lash in Ireland in 1867 would never be forgotten. I think that the British Government and journalist would never want materials for stinging sarcasm at the expense of British Governments and the British people.

Some of the troops stationed at the Limerick Junction Barracks, and some of the troops who were to be restored to its normal condition at the Swindon of Ireland. There, as in other places in the disturbed district, the military duty has been very irksome, and has severely tried the patience of men who could find no fault with the Government. I think that the Government almost the same vigilance and precaution against surprise as if they were in face of an enemy. Under such circumstances I am sure the English people do not regret that the Government have taken such a course. Engaged in this service shall be such as they can justly complain of. A dreadful rumour, however, obtained a few days ago, that the officers quartered here, and in other places, will receive no more than the field allowance, and that they will be obliged to find their needs lodge in hotels, paying hotel prices, like other people, for what they eat and drink, this seems a most inadequate payment; and their petition for the normal allowance, which they seem to be entitled to, is most reasonable. Any payment in support of the insurrection will confer no particular honour on anybody; and while engaged in such a service British officers ought certainly not to be made to suffer in pocket by niggardly allowances.

EXEMPLARY DAMAGES.

(From the London Review.)

THE Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes has been lately dropping out of public favour in consequence of the cases being more or less of an ordinary character, and the public feeling that the Court was so much of a common law court, and that the public interest was not so much as it was. Nobody care for nothing if details, it is but rarely we are afforded an extended account of the intricate details of the cases, and the public interest is not so much as it was. Nobody care to learn how a case was decided, but the world is curious when a nobleman is subjected to a similar disaster. A guardian with £1000 a year is of sufficient figure to become a subject of public interest. The guardian was formerly a military man but now in the East Kent Militia, moves also within that circle where common crimes become invested with that enchantment which gives them a public interest. The guardian was brought before the Court on a charge of bigamy, and the crowd might be supposed to descend upon the Court to recalculate the facts as brought out in Maxwell v. Maxwell and Westcar. It will serve our design to dwell on one or two points. Mr. Westcar seduced the guardian's wife, and the guardian brought an action for damages. The guardian was a man of high rank, and was taken said that he "was used to that sort of thing," an expression which Sergeant Hallattine, as his advocate, interpreted as "a sudden yielding to temptation for which Mr. Westcar would be held responsible." The guardian was a man of high rank, and was taken said that he "was used to that sort of thing," an expression which Sergeant Hallattine, as his advocate, interpreted as "a sudden yielding to temptation for which Mr. Westcar would be held responsible." 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At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing and others.  
For Unrased and Sale by Auction.

A valuable Oblique Trichord Cottage Piano-forte, by Erard,  
with certificate.  
A lot of valuable Books  
Choice Engravings  
Pine Glass  
Carpeted Rug  
Walnut wood Drawing-room Suits, viz—  
6 Chairs  
2 Easy Chairs  
1 Lounge, covered in silk damask.  
Oval Walnut Loo Table  
Pair Card Tables  
Telescope Dining Table, with spare leaves  
Hair-seated Chairs and Couch  
Tubular Iron Bedstead  
Hair Mattress and Bolster  
Cheese Press  
Wardrobe  
Washstands and Dressing Tables  
Toilet and Dressing Cases  
Glass, Crockery  
Electro-plate  
Kitchen Utensils, &c.

Particulars of which will be in the catalogue issued on  
Saturday morning, at 9 a.m.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have  
instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms,  
239, George-street, on **SATURDAY, May 25th**, at 11 o'clock.  
The above. Terms, cash.

On **TUESDAY, May 28th**, at 11 o'clock,  
At the Residence of Alexander Dick, Esq., Victoria-street,  
Darlinghurst.  
To Gentlemen Furnishing and others.

**HIGHLY IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE**  
by Auction of  
Pleasant and Substantial Household Furniture and Effects  
consisting of  
Choice Engravings, Rose Bonheur's Horse Fair, and others  
F. Kington's Electroplate  
Cut Glass  
China Services  
Pine Glasses  
Brougham, by Thrupp  
Pair handsome Bay Carriage Horses  
Hatchery, by Laurie and Marner  
Hooded Buggy, by Vial  
Buggy Horse  
Single and Double Silver-mounted Harness, &c., &c.  
Catalogue of which may be obtained on application, at the  
Rooms of the Auctioneers.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have  
been favoured with instructions from Alexander  
Dick, Esq., who is leaving for England, to sell by auction,  
at his residence, Hakebith, Victoria-street, Darlinghurst, on  
**TUESDAY, 28th May**, at 11 o'clock.  
The whole of his valuable household furniture, silver  
plate, carriages, horses, &c.  
Terms, cash.

The above will be on view on Saturday afternoon, after  
5 p.m.; and on Monday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and  
5 p.m.  
For full particulars of the above sale, see Thursday's  
paper.

Extensive and Highly Important Auction Sale of  
6000 Bags  
**MAURITIUS SUGARS**  
(Large and small Mts.)  
including very choice samples of  
White Crystals, Yellow Crystals, Grassy Counter, and  
Fine Kation.  
Day of Sale, **TUESDAY, 28th May**.  
To Merchants, Shippers, Speculators, Country Buyers,  
Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have  
been favoured with instructions to sell by  
auction, at their Warehouses, Pitt and O'Connell streets,  
on **TUESDAY, 28th May**, at 11 o'clock,  
6000 Bags  
including some fine crystal samples, in small bags.  
Terms at sale.

On **MONDAY NEXT, 27th May**.

**ORDER OF SALE.**  
**CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.**  
at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock for half-past 11  
o'clock prompt.

**MARGARET-STREET.**—Valuable City Allotments at  
the corner of KENT, MARGARET, and NAPO-  
LEON streets, opposite the Sydney and Melbourne  
Hotel, the property of J. G. Raphael, Esq.

**KENT-STREET.**—Block of Land fronting Kent-street  
and Clare-street, of 12 acres, No. 97, Clare-  
rence lane, and House, No. 174, Kent-street.

**CLARENCE-STREET.**—Allotment of Land opposite  
the Masonic Hall, Clarence-street (40 feet frontage).

**GLEBE ROAD.**—Remarkably neat Cottage Residence,  
with stable, coach-house, &c., at the junction  
of Glebe Road and Derby-place, opposite Francis-street.  
By order of the mortgagee.

**BURWOOD.**—Capital Building Site, about 2 acres,  
Liverpool Road, adjoining the residence and land of  
W. H. Wilkinson, Esq.

**BANKSTOWN, LIVERPOOL ROAD.**—Farm of 60  
acres, with commodious Dwelling-house, adjoining  
the properties of Messrs. Blackwell and Gascoigne.

**CANTERBURY.**—45 acres of Land on Cup and Sower  
Creek, adjoining Williams and Logges' farms, near  
the Undercliff Esplanade.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH.**  
**BANKSTOWN, LIVERPOOL ROAD.**

**EXCELLENT FARM OF 50 ACRES**, together with  
COMMODIOUS BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-  
HOUSE, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Blackwell  
and Gascoigne, and a few yards from the property of  
Mrs. Scott.

Title unquestionable, for full particulars of which apply  
to Messrs. Allen and Bowden, solicitors, Rinkaba-  
street.

**RICHARDSON and WRENCH** have re-  
ceived instructions from Mr. R. C. Bartlett  
to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on  
**MONDAY, 27th May**, at 11 o'clock.  
All the above lots of land containing 50 acres, being half of  
Elbridge's 100-acre grant, on the Liverpool Road,  
Bankstown. The whole of the land is enclosed with  
a substantial fence, the portion fronting the road being  
in tenable culture, was formerly known as the Globe Inn,  
and is securely fenced in small subdivisions for cultivation,  
including about one acre of garden. The house is  
brick-built, with verandah at front, and contains 8  
rooms and cellar, detached kitchen, 4-stall stable,  
with lock, coach-house, large underground reservoir  
with wind-mill, &c., &c., &c., at the rear.

This is a capital homestead and farm, about 13 miles  
from Sydney by a good metalled road, and about three  
miles from a railway station. Two coaches daily, to and  
from Sydney, pass the property. The house, which is  
in tenable culture, was formerly known as the Globe Inn,  
but being erected some distance back from the road could  
be converted into a comfortable family residence, fitted with  
all the modern conveniences. The sale is compulsory, by order  
of the proprietor, who has removed to a distant part of the  
colony.

For full particulars can be obtained, and plan inspected  
at the Rooms.

Terms at sale.

Moss Vale, Moss Vale.  
Preliminary Notice.

Sutton Forest North, directly opposite the Sutton Forest  
Railway Station.  
Town Allotments, 1 Acre and upwards.  
Terms, very liberal.

**JAMES POWELL**, has received instructions  
from O. S. Theasdale, Esq., to sell by auction, at  
the Moss Vale, Moss Vale, on an early date  
24 portions of land, containing 1 acre and upwards each,  
immediately opposite the Railway Station, being part  
of the celebrated Thirra estate, &c., &c.

The lots are pegged out and open for inspection.  
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect these valuable  
allotments, and to view the Railway Station is now in  
course of erection. Commencing in the present is unnecessary.  
Lithographs, plans, and all particulars can be obtained  
from the Auctioneer, Berrima.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 23rd May, 1867.  
DRIVER v. CHALLINGER.

ON SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, at  
12 noon, on the premises occupied by the de-  
fendant, Botany-street, Barry Hill, near short-strut  
millers the above writ is previously notified, the SHERIFF  
will cause to be sold, by public auction, the following  
A quantity of household furniture and effects.



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